LABOR AGAINST CAPITAL.

Threatened Repetition of the Riots of 1877.

"EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK."

Monster Demonstrations To Be Made on the Fourth.

The recurrence of July recalls to the observant mind the many disturbances, riots and sanguinary frays by which this month has gained an uneuviable notoriety, and, in view of the violent socialistic and communistic agreeation which has again become prominent of late, the railroad strikes and riots of 1877 are especially objects of unpleasant remem-brance just now. While the HERALD does not desire to excite needless alarm the fact cannot be con-cealed that within the past few weeks there have been anxious mutterings of an impending storm, and that some vigilant observers, who are familiar with the extent of the revolutionary labor movement, have seen what they consider on the part of the dissatisfied laboring classes, or rather those elements which are under the influence of rabid and revolutionary leaders. This outbreak, rumor has declared, was to be preceded by mouster onstrations in most of the large cities, to be held on the Fourth of July and immediately thereafter, In favor of the immediate and universal reduction of the daily hours of labor to eight, and to be foltowed by a general eight-hour strike all over the country if the demand were resisted by em-ployers. That such a state of affairs might lead to scenes of dangerous conflict between the strikers, who are led by bold and reckless men, and the guardians of property and peace, is a fear which has been freely expressed by those who claim to be familiar with the facts, and who declare that no precautions should be omitted to prevent the possible recurrence of the riots of 1877, and of the disastrous loss of life and destruction of property which they entailed upon the community. FOUNDATION OF THE BUMORS.

A HERALD reporter had an interview yesterday tions with the International Trade Union and the socialistic labor party, and who is in a position to organizations. According to his statements the rumors above alluded to have a substantial foundation, and preparations are actually in progress for this monster strike and conflict. He said that the executive committees of both organizations had issued circulars to their respective sections, unions and sub-unions in every city, town and hamlet of the country calling for simultaneous monster demonstrations on the evening of the Fourth of July demonstrations on the evening of the Fourth of July and on the days immediately following. At all these meetings speeches are to be made by leading mem-bers of the party demanding the immediate enforce-ment of the eight hour rule all over the country, and a general and simultaneous demand is to be made upon employers to consent at once to the reduction of the hours of labor. If they refuse then the supervising boards of both or-ganizations are to order an immediate general strike. ganizations are to order an immediate general strike. With a view to this contingency the various organizations have already prepared themselves with money, and according to this informant the following trade unions have sufficient funds to sustain themselves for two or three months against capitalists:—The Iron Moulders, of Pennsylvania; the Crispins, of New England; the Potters, of Tren ton, N. J.: the National Spinners and Weavers' Union, the Cigar Makers, of New York; the International Cabinet Makers 'Union, the Bricklayers' Union and other great trade organizations.

the Cigar Makers, of New York; the International Cabinet Makers' Union, the Bricklayers' Union and other great trade organizations.

According to the details turnished by the gentleman above alluded to the movement for this revolt against the moneyed classes was started by the International Cabinet Makers' Union, who adopted, about two months ago, at their reunion in Chicago, resolutions looking to this strike. At their suggestion the International Trade Union took up the matter, and negotiations were opened with the socialistic labor party, in order that these two great bodies might act thoroughly in concept. The socialists accepted the invitation cordially, and their secretary, Philip Van Patten, sent, on behalf of the Executive Committee, circulars to the various sections of the party, requesting their carnest co-operation with the Internationals. Nearly all these sections adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the central committees and committing themselves fully to the objects in view. The two bodies are said to number over a quarter of a million strong, resolute, able bodied men—the internationals being about one hundred and twenty thousand and the socialists abopt one hundred and forty thousand in number. The movement will probably attain its greatest strength in the West, where the socialists are more The movement will probably attain its gre-strength in the West, where the socialists are n thoroughly armed and organized than they

thoroughly armed and organized than they are here.

DANGERS OF COLLISION.

"These men," said the HERALD informant, "are datermined to fight for what they consider their rights, even at the cost of bread, shelter and blood. Their officers and leaders are efficient men, many of whom have served in the armes of Germany, Austria and France on their native soil. Some of these men are exceedingly bold and desperate—they will not shrink at any means to conquer in this battle with capital. The men who made the streets of Paris run with blood; the men who are now causing the government of Russia such trouble by their persistent attempts at assassination and arson, are of the same breed as those who threaten a riot in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. It was only recently seen in Chicago, at a picnic of the Bohemian socialists, how easily blood is shed by the armed sections of the party, and this in the face of the law, for in Illinois there is a law forbidding the parading of armed companies other than the State militia and regular soldiers. The spinners of Fall River and the pundlers of Pittsburg have started the ball in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania under direction of the International Trade Union, and unless their demands and the demands of their fellow laborers are complied with the country will, it is to be feared, witness scenes which will cause the strikes of 1877 to sink into insignificance.

"Whatever the result of the strike may be the battle

"Whatever the result of the strike may be the battle is to be fought over again at the poils. Efforts are already being made for a union of the socialists and internationals, to be effected at the next convention of the former, which will be held in the latter part of December, 1879, at either Detroit or Indianapolis. The New England and Western greenback elections of the past two years were due in a large measure to the strength of the internationals, who, having no decided political organization, threw their entire vote into that party. The aggregate vote of the socialists in 1878 was 98,000. The internationals have a paying membership of 120,000. The socialists are divided into 111 socions, representing as many different towns and cities in the Union. They are strongest in Illinois and weakest in Ilowa. At their coming December convention candidates will be nominated for the highest offices in the land. The choice of men has, it is said, already narrowed down for the Presidential nomination to Leander Thompson, of this city, and State Senator Sylvester Artley, of Chicago. For the Vice Presidency the name of Peter Clark, of Cincinnati, will probably be presented. Mr. Clark is a colored man of excellent education, and at present a member of the executive committee of the socialistic labor party. "Citizen' Schwab, of this city, says of Clark that he is a man of great popularity with his race and thoroughly imbued with the principles of socialism. His name, says schwab, will add great strength to the ticket."

THE ORGAIN OF THE MONEMENT.

"Can you give me some reliable data as to the Whatever the result of the strike may be the battle

and thoroughly imbued with the principles of socialism. His name, says schwab, will add great atrength to the tacket."

THE ORDAIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

"Can you give me some reliable data as to the string of the movement?" the reporter asked.

"Yes," replied his informant, "although much of the inner workings of the organizations are still involved in mystery. In the tall of 1875 a Union Congress of workingmen was held in Philadelphis. At that time the thought of political power entered little into their minds, and it was not until later, when the sections of illinois entered the political arens, that their ambition in this direction became known. Chicago was nightly ablaze with processions, and when the returns came in it was found that the socialists had elected several of their candidates for Aldermen and minor offices, and thus first learned their political strength. Their success electrined the members of the organization, and another congress of socialists was called. This congress was held in the latter part of December, 1877, in Nowark, N. J., and remained in session five days. The constitution of the organization was altered to admit of a political course which was then shaped for tuture action. The leaders were convinced that social weltare, such as they desired, could only be obtained through political power. The first result of this change of sentiment was shown in the spring elections or 1878, in Illinois, when the socialists elected their candidates for State Senator, members to the House of Assembly and other effect. In the fall of the same year they again tried their hand at the ballot box, and their aggregate vote was 140,000. This continued steadily on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that the California sections were suspended from the party for indorsing Denia scarney and his doctrines."

THE LEADERS.

"Who are the leaders of the movement?"

Kearney and his doctrines."

THE LEADERS.

"Who are the leaders of the movement?"

"The leading men of both organizations in this sountry, besides those generally known, are James O'Neil, of Massachusetts, president of the International Trade Union; Philip Van Patten, of Cincinnati; Albert Currlin, of St. Louis; A. R. Parsons and Paul Grottkair, of Chicago; P. G. McGuire, of New Haven; theorge Winters, of Brooklyn; S. E.

Schevitsch, John Swinton, 'Citizen' Schwab, Dr. A. Donal, all of this city, and Charles Marin, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Winters was at one time president of the United Labor Party of Germany. He ranked as an agitator with Bebee, Liebknecht and other leaders of the Social-democratic party of Germany. James O'Neil was at one time chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and is at present at the lead of the international trade unions of this country. Paul Grottkan, at one time the most notorious of German Communists, is at present commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the socialistic labor party in Chicago. S. E. Shevitsch, of this city, is a Russian nobleman by birth and identified with the nihillists. He is the husband of the famous Helen von Doeninger, afterward Von Racowitz, on whose account Yanko von Racowitz and Lassalle, the Gerican socialist, fought the duel in which the latter lost his life. Charles Marin, of Newark, N. J., is also a popular Communist. He received a sword for his bravade in Paris. Some of the other secret leaders are distinguished by their connection with the riots of 1877."

The following are the leading socialistic press organs in this country:—Labor Standard, New York; Labor Standard, Paierson, N. J.; Emancipator and Socialist, Milwaukee; National Socialist and Journal, Cincinnast; Socialist, Chicago; Star, St. Louis, and Vindicator, Lynn, Mass. The socialists have also a half dozen journals printed in the Bohemian language, two in the Seandinavian and twenty-two in German. Of the last number twelve are dailies, the most influential of which is the Volkarding, of this city, with a circulation of about thirteen thousand.

The following declaration of principles, as adopted at the last Congress, of Newark, N. J., is the basis upon which the socialists claim to act. As it does not differ materially from that of the internationals the grievances will be "pooled," and the organization will undoubtedly fight side by side:—

tions will undoubtedly fight side by side:—

THE SOLALIST PRINCIPLE.

The principles of the socialistic platform demand that the resources of life—the means of production, public transportation and communication, land, machinery, railroads, telegraph lines and canals—become as fast as practicable the common property of the whole people through the government: that the wares system be shollabed, and co-operative production, with a just distribution of its rewards, be substituted. The socialistic labor party presents the following additional demands:—

Eight boars, for the present, as a legal working day and premit punishment of all violations of this rule.

Sanitary inspection of all conditions of the rule.

Bureaus of inhor statistics in all States, as well as in the national government, the officers of the same to be elected by the people.

Prohibition of the use of prison labor by private employers or corporations.

by the period of the use of prison more of prisons of copyrations.

Prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments.

Compared to the complex of the control of the c med. laws making employers liable for all accidents of from their negligence to the injury of their em-

resulting from their negligence to the injury of their employes.

All wages to be paid in the lawful money of the nation, and at intervals of time not exceeding one week. Violations of this rule to be legally punished.

All conspiracy laws operating against the right of workingmen to strike or induce others to strike to be repealed. ultous administration of justice in all courts of

law. All indirect taxation to be abolished and a graded income tax to be collected in its stead.

All indirect taxation to be abolished and a graded income tax to be collected in its stead.

All indirect popular legislation consists to be abridged.

Direct popular legislation consisting the people to propose
or reject any law at their will and the introduction of
minority representation in all legislative elections.

Every public officer to be at all times subject to prompt
recall by the election of a successor.

THE PEOGRAMME FOR THE POURTH.

The above are some of the outlines of the powerful movement which, it is believed, again threatens peace and prosperity during this summer. As to the specific programme of the demonstrations to be held on the Fourth of July, it appears that the recent failure to organize nections on the Benis the specific programme of the demonstrations to be held on the Fourth of July, it appears that the recent failure to organize meetings on the Denis Kearney plan in Union square has rather discouraged the labor agitators in New York, and that they will concentrate their efforts in Brooklyn, where a monster parade and a mass meeting are to be held and resolutions in favor of the eight-hour system to be adopted. George Winters and S. E. Shevitsch, the nihilist, are to be atnong the speakers in Brooklyn. In Boston Leander Thompson is to harangue the socialists; in Cincinnati, C. H. Meyer, member of the Illinois State Legislature; in Chicago, State Senstor Sylvester Artley, and in St. Louis, P. J. McGuire, of New Haven. It has been all along considered by the socialists that they were moving in the dark, and that the suddenness of this demonstration would appall their enemies and strike dismay into the capitalist camp. They thought their movements were unobserved, and it remains to be seen whether the publicity given to their preparations by the present expose will not induce the authorities to take sufficient precautions, in order that the scenes of 1877 may not be repeated.

STRIKERS TO BE SUPPORTED.

A mass meeting of pianoforte makers was held last night in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, about two hundred and fifty workmen, representing nearly all the principal planeforte factories in this city, being present. George Bartholemow, the chair-man, said, in opening the meeting, that they had asman, said, in opening the meeting, that they had assembled for the purpose of determining whether the general trade would sustain the workmen until recently employed by Kranich & Bachs, who struck three weeks ago against a former reduction in their wages. The men claim that the firm reported the weekly earnings of their employes to be on an average \$23, whereas in reality they did not average more than half that amount. A committee of three was appointed to examine the books of the men on strike and ascertain the average carnings of the men for four weeks previous to the strike. After an absence of twenty minutes the committee returned and reported that they had examined the books of forty of the men, and found that the amount earned in one week by the forty men was \$419 12, or an average of \$10.00 per men. in one week by the forty men was \$412 12, or an average of \$10 30 per man. They also t. Ind that the highest amount earned in a week by any one man was \$16 and the lowest \$5. A resolution to sustain the men on strike was then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

EDISON'S WORK.

COMPLETION OF THE NEW ELECTRO-MOTOGRAPH TELEPHONE AND A NEW DYNAMOMETER.

A private exhibition of Mr. Edison's new electromonograph telephone was given at Menlo Park yesterday before a number of ladies and gentlemen from New York. The occasion was the final testing of the instruments preparatory to their shipment to London, where they are to be used in a new telephone exchange system to be established there. The principle of the electro-motograph telephone was explained in these briefly of a new property of electricity-viz., the power of electricity to lessen friction normally expower of electricity to lessen friction normally existing between two substances in contact. From this principle Mr. Edison, atter a long series of experiments, persected the new telephone, which reproduces the sound waves of the human voice transmitted at the distant end in a manner marvellous both for accuracy and distinctness. And what is more curious, it reproduces the sound waves considerably magnified. A low whisper, for instance, scarcely audible as it leaves the speaker's mouth, comes out at the distant end of the line by means of the electro-motograph loud enough to be heard some feet away. The exhibition yesterday comprised a ministure telephonic exchange, all the buildings around the laboratory being connected by wires, with the laboratory as the central station. Here Mr. E. H. Johnson, Mr. Edison's agent, sat with a switch board,

The exhibition yesterday comprised a ministure telephonic exchange, all the buildings around the laboratory being connected by wires, with the laboratory as the central station. Here Mr. E. H. Johnson, Mr. Edison's agent, sat with a switch board, by means of which he could in a twinkling place any building in communication with any other. Dozens of experiments were tried and all gave the highest satisfaction. The exhibition continued for over two hours.

THE NEW DYNAMOMETER.

Later in the day the laboratory was visited by Protessor Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, a personal friend of Mr. Edison. The Professor examined with interest the new generating machine and the new dynamometer. This latter proved one of the most difficult parts of the electric light system with which the inventor has had to do. Several kinds were made by him, but none gave satisfaction. His object was to obtain a dynamometer of sufficient delicacy to measure with unvarying accuracy the one-hundredth of a horse power. The new apparatus does this and works with entire reliability. The manner in which this result is accomplished is quite curlous, for, strange as it may seem, the horse power is literally weighed. The belt leading from the engine is arranged to pass over a pulley attached to a box which is filled with weights and which rests on a pair of ordinary scales. The increase of the strain upon the belt teads to lift the box of weights from the scale, thus cansing the latter indirectly to show by the diminution in weight the amount of strain on the belt is the indication of the horse power which he belt is conveying, it can readily be understood that any means by which the increase or decrease of such strain can be shown will indicate the horse power obtained from the engine. With this dynamometer Mr. Edison is now enabled to calculate the cost of the electric light to the minutest detail. Previously the only way has been to approximate when beyond the reliable working point of the old dynamometer.

LAW AND PHYSIC.

Judge Neilson, in the Brooklyn City Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of The People ex rel. Samuel S. Guy vs. The Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, denying the motion for a mandamus to compel the society to restore tion for a mandamus to compel the society to restore
the relator to membership. In his decision the
Judge said that "The rules and regulations adopted
by this society implied that the physician should
not resort to public advertisement or private cards
or handbills, inviting the attention of persons afflicted by particular diseases or promising radical
cures; and declared it derogatory to the professional
character for a physician to hold a patent for any
nostrum or to keep secret the nature and composition of any medicine used by him, and that the relator should be bound by these rules, he having
been a member of the society from the time of its
organization." POLO AT PROSPECT PARK.

BRILLIANT PLAY IN LONG CONTESTED GAMES-THE BEST RECORD MADE BY MR. PIERRE LORILLARD, JR. - DETAILS OF THE SPORT.

When the members of the Westchester Polo Club ode upon their grounds at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon they found them in excellent condition.

Park Superintendent Culyer restored the original field, the baseball players being absent. It is in the centre of the parade ground and measures 900 feet by 600, the goals being placed at the north and south ends. There was a large assemblage of speciators, the greatest proportion of whom were ladies, and many clegant private equipages skirted the field on the west. The out through Prospect Park and little ime was lost in making up sides as follows:— REDS-Mr. F. Gray Griswold, captain; Me

Frank J. Iselin and Pierre Lorillard, Jr.
BLUES-Mr. August Belmont, Jr., captain; Messrs

At ten minutes past five o'clock Hester Polk, the umpire, galloped to the centre of the field and tossed the ball in the air. The blues charged from the north goal, the reds from the south. Mr. Hitch led the charge of the blues and missed, but Iselin, of the reds, took it handsomely only to liver it over to Mr. Belmont, who rat liver it over to Mr. Belmont, who ran it across the field to the northeast angle. The blues then carried it across to the east side, when Mr. Belmont missed, Mr. Iselin, who was directly behind blue, gave it a good rap, when in an instant the players were all bunched, with the ball under them. Mr. Griswold hooked it out of chancery, when a pretty struggle between himself and Mr. Belmont followed. Mr. Hitcheck got in a few good strokes, when Mr. Lorillard dashed up and sent the ball through the north goal. Time, ten minutes.

The second game was played in two minutes. The reds charged from the upper goal. Mr. Griswold secured the charge, when all the contestants rushed together in an exciting encounter. In the mists of the mélice Mr. Oothout was thrown out of his saddle, but oscaped injury. As soon as the players could become sufficiently separated Mr. Griswold put in a sweeping blow, which sent the sphere through the south goal, thus scoring the second victory for his side.

sweeping blow, which sent the sphere through the south goal, thus scoring the second victory for his side.

A srunnous convers.

In the third game Mr. Lorillard got the sharge, and, by excellent skill, drove the ball up to the north goal, through which it missed passing by an inch. An exciting struggle ensued all along the upper end, Mr. Iselin getting in a start which sent the object toward the west line. There it was taken by Mr. Griswold, who rattled it up toward the north goal, where Mr. Iselin got in a good back stroke. During the next five minutes the ball was knocked over the bounds three times. The third time it was knocked in at the north end Mr. Lorillard, who was finely mounted, dashed at the ball with a sweeping blow, but missed. Then the players were again all bunched at the sent side of the field, when Mr. Belmont used has pursand rushed shead of all others, driving the ball in magnificent style toward the south, where it passed over the line. Beling knocked in, Ar. Lorillard carried it toward the east side on an oblique line, displaying some fine across-the-field play. Then he rushed it to and through the upper goal, thus making the third victory for his side, the time having been fifteen minutes.

The players changed mounts for the fourth game, and the reds charged from the north goal. Mr. Lorillard secured the charge and carried the ball next and took it to the centre of the field and over the west line. Beling thrown in a lively struggle ensued between Mr. Iselin and Mr. Griswold. Again it went out of bounds and yet again. When knocked in the second time Mr. Belmont and Mr. Lorillard being mearly as well mounted. They delivered their blows with splendid precision and drove the ball along down the west line, the ladies in the carriages waving their handkerchiefs, while the men clapped their hands over the fine display of skill. At the south end the other contestant dashed in and took a hand in the fight, Mr. Griswold break ing his mallet. A long and exciting struggle occurred in that quarter, w

ter. which was brought to a close by Mr. Lorhiard spi. sing the ball through the goal. Time, twenty minutes.

In the fifth game Mr. Richard Ewiyn succeeded Mr. Oothout in the blues. The latter charged from the north goal, but at the centre his pony swerved, and he failed to reach the ball. Mr. Borhiard caught it and carried it before him to and through the upper goal in one minute.

The blues charged from the lower goal in the sixth game. Mr. Griswold reached the ball first but missed, but Mr. Belmont took it neatly. Mr. Evelyn got in a good stroke, breaking his millet. The ball was carried all over the field, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Iselin especially distinguishing themselves. Finally Mr. Lorillard gave his pony roin and sent the ball home. Time, ten minutes.

The blues changed from the north goal in the seventh game, and after five minutes' skirmishing Mr. Lorillard gave the ball a backhand stroke, sendit through the goal.

SHAMP PLAY ON BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Iselin led the charge of the reds from the upper goal in the eighth game, but missed. A sharp struggle on both sides ensued. Mr. Helmont at last rushed the ball before him and spun it through the upper goal. Time, sive minutes.

In the ninth game the blues rode from the north goal. Both the players and the ponies showed by this time the effects of the vigor or the sport engaged in. Mr. Belmont ied the charge of the biues and Mr. Griswold of the reds. Both gentleinen rode a territe pace. Mr. Griswold secured the charge, and

this time the effects of the vigor of the sport engaged in. Mr. Belmont led the charge of the bitus and Mr. Griswold of the reds. Both gentlemen rode a territic pace. Mr. Griswold secured the charge, and drove the ball before him through the north goal in thirty seconds.

In the tenth game Mr. Oothout rejoined the blues, having recovered rom his fatigue. Mr. Belmont charged from the lower end and Mr. Griswold from the upper. The latter reached the ball first, giving it a smart blow. Mr. Belmont responded. Several times was the ball knocked out of bounds before Mr. Griswold took it clear of the ground by a telling blow and carried it away from Mr. Belmont, sending it through the south goal, the time having been fitteen minutes.

Mr. Lorillard got the charge in the eleventh game, riding from the south. Some brillant play followed between Messrs. Belmont, Irelin and Griswold, who had the advantage over the others in their mounts, although all the ponies showed evidence of being jaded. In the centre of the field all the contestants were clustered, with the ball over them, when Mr. Belmont reached it, and, giving it a powerful stroke raised it several feet in the air. The sphere was then driven all over the field. A hand-to-hand struggle followed, at the end of which Mr. Evelyn drove the ball through the south gaol, twenty minutes having been consumed in playing the game.

This ended the day's sport, at half-past seven o'clock. The reds had scored tine goals (of which seven were made by Mr. Lorillard), against two for the blues.

AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Asso ciation of Amateur Carsmen met last evening at the Gilsey House and completed arrangements for the Fourth of July Regatia. The races are to be rowed on the Hudson River from 170th to 140th streets; races are to be started promptly at half-past ten A. M. Last race will be started at two P. M. Mr. Arthur F. Dexter, of Providence, R. I., will act as referee, and the judges will be H. B. Perkins and Shepherd F. Knapp. The prizes, which are very handsome, will be presented at the River Side House, Carmanaville, immediately after the races. The order of the races will be as follows:—At half-past ten A. M., four-oared shell for college crews; half-past eleven, junior single sculls; tweive o'clock, junior four-oared gigs; half-past tweive o'clock, junior single sculls; one o'clock P. M., pair-oared shell; half-past one P. M., eight-oared shell, and at two o'clock six-oared gigs. VIRGINIA OARSMEN COMING NORTH.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELIZABETH ROAT CLUB TO TAKE PART IN THE REGATTA ON BARATOGA LAKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] Nonrolk, June 30, 1879.

The Elizabeth Boat Club, composed of some of the finest carsmen on the tidewaters of Virginia, wil the finest carsmen on the tidewaters of Virginia, will start to-morrow afternoon on the Old Dominion line for Saratoga, N. Y., where they propose participating in the national regatta on Saratoga Lake, to which they have been invited. They take with them a four-oared shell and a single scull shell, in both of which races they will do excellent work. The crew of the four-oared shell is as follows:—D. Callahan, stroke; T. McGratn, No. 2; T. filley, No. 3; T. Gallagher, bow. Mr. William Murray, the champion of this section, will row in the single scull race.

YACHT FLEET IN A STORM.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 30, 1879. The Newburyport yacht fleet, with some yachts from Haverhill, were down the river yesterday in a gale and storm. One of the Haverhill yachts was wrecked upon the Ipswich Bar, some were driven upon the beach and others found refuge at Squam. Two of them have not yet returned.

YACHTING NOTES.

Steam yacht Rival, Mr. Lorillard, from New York cruising eastward, and the sloop schooner, Mr. C. S. Lee, S. Y. C., from New Haven, bound to New York, passed the HERALD Telegraph Station at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday.

The yachts Falmer, Azales, Undine, Addie Voorhis and Latonia arrived at Newport from the westward yesterday. Many of the yachts now in that port will remain to witness the regatta there on the Fourth of July. RACING AT CHICAGO.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY OF THE INAUGURAL RUN-NING MEETING OF THE CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB-FOUR CAPITAL RACES-MISTAKE, KEENE RICHARDS, JR., GLENMORE AND EXPERIMENT THE WINNERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] .

CHICAGO, June 30, 1879.

The weather was charming, with not a cloud to b seen in the heavens. The track was greatly improved, but still it was rough. The attendance was had the weather been fair on Saturday, as hundreds from the country could not wait over Sunday, and went horse in the trains of Saturday evening. Four races came off, the first being the Criterion Stake, for two-year-olds, which closed with forty-seven nominations, seven of which came to the post. These were Mr. P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Wallenstein, Mr. W. Cottrill's chestnut colt Kimball, Messrs.
James Evans & Co.'s bay colt Chris Doyle,
Mr. Wiley Euckle's bay colt Victory, Mr.
S. L. Wartzfelder & Co.'s bay colt Luke
Blackburn, Mr. James A. Grinstead's chestnut colt Byc. Wallenstein was the favorite, selling for \$150, Kimbali, \$50, and the field, composed of Chris Doyle, Victory, Luke Blackburn, Mistake and Byc and Bye, \$30. After a dozen false attempts for a start Mistake went off with the lead, Victory second, Wallenstein third, Kimbali fourth, Luke Blackburn fifth, Chris Doyle sixth, Bye and Bye seventh. Before reaching the half-mile pole Kimball had reached the front and led a length at that point, Victory second, Walleustein third, Mistake fourth. The youngsters ran in this order around the lower turn and past the three-quarter pole. Entering the homestretch Kimball was still a length in front, Victory second, Wallen-stein third, a length off, Mistako fourth. Running up the stretch all were using the whip freely, and Mistake, coming with a rush at the dis tance pole, won the race by half a length, Victory second, a length in front of Kimball, third, Bye and Bye fourth, Wallenstein fifth, Luke Blackburn sixth and Chris Doyle seventh. Time, 1:45.

THE WINNER.

Mistake is a chestnut colt, with a blaze face and a large white spot on his left quarter. He stands full fifteen hands high, is of good length and full of

was the Inter-Ocean Stake for three-year-olds that had not won previous to February 1, 1879; \$25 entrance, play or pay; \$600 added; \$200 to the secondand \$100 to the third horse. Mile heats. Buckner was the favorite, selling for \$200; Gabriel, \$80; Keene Richards, Jr., \$80; Bonnie Oaks, \$70; Head-

First Heat.-Gabriel jumped off with the lead, Headlight second, Bonnie Oaks third, Buckner fourth, Keene Richards, Jr., afth. Headlight took the lead at the quarter pole, Keene Richards, Jr., second, Gabriel third, Buckner fourth, Bonnie Oaks fifth.

lead at the quarter pole, Keene Richards, Jr., second, Gabriel third, Buckner fourth, Bonnie Oaks fifth. The horses ran in this order past the half-mile pole, when Buckner took the lead and came away, winning easily by a length, Bonnie Oaks second, a length in front of Gabriel, third, Keene Richards, Jr., fourth, Headlight fifth. Time, 1:435.

Second Head.—Buckner sold for \$200, the field for \$90. Keene Richards, Jr., gor away in the lead, Bonnie Oaks second, Headlight third, Gabriel fourth, Buckner fifth. Keene Richards, Jr., was a length in front of Gabriel at the quarter pole. Buckner third, Headlight fourth, Bonnie Oaks fifth. At the half-mile pole Keene Richards, Jr., was half a length in front, Buckner second, Gabriel third. The horses ran in this order past the three-quarter pole. On the homestretch Keene Richards, Jr., held his lead and won easily by two lengths, Bonnie Oaks second, the same distance ahead of Headlight third, Buckner fourth, Gabriel fifth. Time, 1:43.

Third Heat.—Buckner and Keene Richards, Jr., were off together, the pair racing head and head to the half-mile pole, where Buckner gave it up, and Keene Richards won the heat and race by six lengths, Buckner second. Time, 1:48-7.

Was for a handicap purse of \$350 for all ages, \$50 to the second horse; a dash of two miles. Five camo to the post. These were Williams & Owen's brown gelding Checkmate, John Murphy's bay horse Edinburgh, W. Jennings' chestnut colt Gienmore, E. J. Beldwin's bay filly Hossom and B. L. Harper's bay filly Aunt Winnie, In -the pools Checkmate was the ravorite, selling for \$200. Edinburgh second, Checkmate third, Glenmore fourth, Aunt Winnie fifth. Blossom opened a gap of six lengths at the quarter pole, there being no change of the positions of the others. They ran without change to the haif and three-quarter poles. At the stand Blossom led a length, Edinburgh second, who was two lengths in front of Checkmate third, Glenmore fourth and Aunt Winnie fifth. At the quarter pole the four were bunched. Glenmore fourth and

mate second, six lengths in front of Blossom, third; Estinburgh fourth and Aunt Winnis fifth. The first mile was run in 1:48½ and the race in 3:37%.

Was a handleap for beaten horses for a purse of \$300, for all horses that have run and not won first money during the meeting; \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third horse. One mile and a quarter. There were seven starters, comprising W. A. Dunn's bay horse Wah-ta-wah, Bowen & Co.'s chestnut filly Cammie F, J. A. Grinstead's Sue Dougherty filly, E. J. Baldwin's bay filly Experiment, Spencer & Co.'s brown golding Captain Fred Rice, J. Murphy's bay horse Edinburgh, and R. L. Harper's bay golding Tom Grundy. Cammie F was the favorite, selling for \$165, Experiment \$125, Wah-ta-wah \$80, Captain Fred Rice \$60, Edinburgh \$40, the Sue Dougherty filly \$40, Tom Grundy \$20. Fred Rice took the lead, followed closely by Experiment, Cammie F third, the Sue Dougherty filly fourth, Tom Grundy fifth, Edinburgh, sixth and Wah-ta-wah seventh. The horses ran sharply up the quarter stretch, and as they passed the judges stand Fred Rice led a length, Tom Grundy second, the Sue Dougherty filly third, Experiment fourth, Wah-ta-wah fifth, Cammie F sixth and Edinburgh seventh. No change in the positions of the horses took place around the upper turn, and they passed the quarter and half mile poles in the order given, except that they were closer together. At the three-quarter pole the Sue Dougherty filly late. Experiment came away and won easily by three lengths, Cammie F second, a neck in front of Wah-ta-wah third, followed by the Sue Dougherty filly. Tom Grundy. Captain Fred Rice and Edinburgh. Time, 2:11½. The following are the Surmanira.

Sixth and Last Day of The Inaugurat Running Maeting of the Chicago Jockey and Inotting the climb to add \$600; \$200 to the second and \$100 to the third horse. A dash of one mile. Forty-seven nominations.

J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Mistake, by Waverly, dam Mistorume.

J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Mistake, by Waverly, dam Mistoreune. Witey Buckie's b. c. Victory, by imp. Billet, dam Lizzie Vic. W. Cottrill's Kimball, by Buckden, dam Meta H.

Breckenridge, dam by Albion, 6 years old, 90 lbs. (Allen)
J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by War Dance, dam Sue
Dougherty, 3 years old, 88 lbs. (Henderson)
R. L. Harper's b. g. Tom Grundy, by Hunter's
Lexington, dam Mollie Fisher, 5 years old, 90
lbs. (Lucas)
Spencer & Co.'s br. g. Captain Fred Rice, by
Rebel, dam by Rupee, 4 years old, 36 lbs. (Shauer)
J. Murphy's b. h. Edinburg, by Longfellow, dam
by Lexington, 5 years old, 192 lbs. (C. Booth)
Time, 2:113.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

FLEETWOOD PARK-TROTTING-MONDAY, June 36 1879.—Sweepstakes \$150; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Moran's ch. g. Billy Blucking! J. L. Cunningham's ch. g. Joe M	eElroy	1	1 3	1
J. Curtis' ch. g. Lively	Castroy	1	4 0	4
D. B. Goff's ch. m. Lady Hayes		Ä	3 d	
John Munzinger's b. g. Bunt			dis.	***
TIME.				
Quarter.	Half.	Mile.		
First heat 41	1:21	2:53		
Second heat 42	1:22	2:49		
Fhird heat 42%	1:23	2:50		
Fourth heat 43	1:25		2:55	
SAME DAY Match \$500; mile	heats, bes	t t	hree	in
five, in harness.				
Starters.				
Harry Tyler's b. g. Blind Boy Robert Smith's b. m. Minnie H	1	2	1 2	1
	2	1	2 1	2
TIME.	No. of Contract of		2.00	
Quarter.	Half.		Mile.	
First heat 43	1:23		2:49	
Second heat 413				
	1:21			
Fourth heat 40	1:20			
Fifth heat 40%	1:21 %	2:43		

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES. The following are the acceptances of the weights

ssigned by the handicapped to the Long Branch and Shrewsbury handicaps:—
LONG BRANCH HANDICAP—A MILE AND A QUARTES

G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 4 years old 112 G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 4 years old.
G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Startle, 3 years old.
James McCormick's b. c. Brarnble, 4 years old.
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 4 years old.
Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years old.
P. Lorillard's b. f. Bertha. 4 years old.
P. Lorillard's b. m. Zoo Zoo, 5 years old.
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 4 years old.
J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattle F, 6 years old.
J. G. Nelson & Co. 'sb. f. Lady Middicton.
William Astor's b. g, Vagrant, 6 years old.
Oden Bowie's ch. m. Oriole, 5 years old.
G. J. Boss' b. f. Mollie Merrill, 4 years old.
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Jericho, 3 years old.
H. Schwarts's ch. C. Mark L, 4 years old.
H. Schwarts's ch. C. Mark L, 4 years old.

H. Schwartz's ch. C. Mark L, 4 years old. 115
SHEEWSBURY HANDICAP—ONE MILE AND THREEQUARTERS.
G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 4 years old. 113
G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Wilful, 3 years old. 103
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 4 years old. 103
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 4 years old. 104
Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years old. 104
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 4 years old. 107
P. Lorillard's b. m. Zoo Zoo, 5 years old. 112
Oden Bowie's ch. f. Belle, 4 years old. 107
H. Schwartz's ch. c. Lottery, 4 years old. 115
H. Schwartz's ch. d. Mark L, 4 years old. 115
The Long Branch Handicap will be the fourth race on the Fourth of July, and the Shrewsbury Handicap will be the third race on the fourth day of the meeting.

BASEBALL.

The game at Jersey City yesterday afternoon beclub, was won by the latter. The score was 20 to 3. In the game at New Bedford between the New Bedfords and Worcesters the former were defeated, 9 to 1.

The game at Springfield between the Springfields and Manchesters resulted in a victory for the former

and Manchesters resulted in a victory for the former by 3 to 2.

At Utica the national championship game between the Uticas and Nationals, of Washington, resulted in a victory for the Nationals by 5 to 1.

To-day the Witokas and Alaskas play on the Union

BALLOONING ON THE BEACH. PROFESSOR KING'S "CAPTIVE" AT CONEY ISLAND-

THE FIRST ASCENT TO BE MADE TO-DAY. As the voyager steams into Bome through dry and eye, rising high above the city, is the dome of St. Peter's. So, from to-day, the excursionist arriving at Manhattan Beach will see, towering over pavilions and pagodas, a huge painted dome, and will learn with satisfaction that this is a captive balloon, sixtytwo feet in diameter, containing 150,000 feet of gas, costing \$20,000 and capable of carry ing twelve persons to a height of a quarter of a mile, into regions which even the blare of Levy's cornet shall be powerless to penetrate. That such an sirship would prove an attraction at any place of popular, resort was demonstrated at the Paris Exhibition, where a captive bal-leon netted a small fortune for its proprietor. commonplace tourist could jostle against dignitaries of State. Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, rode in it every day, and was silly enough to publish a book about her musings in the clouds. Two vaudevillists put it, with great success, upon the stage. It was the sensation of the summer.

HOW THE BALLOON WAS BORN.

But Professor Samuel A. King, the aeronaut, abhors ensation. Professor King is a practical man. He sensation. Professor King is a practical man. He speaks seldom, thinks much, acts quickly, and resembles the generality of his fellows only in this—that he rides a hobby. This hobby is to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. He hopes to emancipate the balloon from its slavery to the wind. He considers that it still remains what it was in the days of the Montgoliers—a machine that all the skill of man has not been able to prevent from floating with the wind or from being controlled by it absolutely from the moment it is launched. The power of sustaining itself is gradually impaired by leakage. It has never been able to maintain the same elevation or avoid the fluctuations of the atmosphere in its course. The moisture which it absorbs at night being suddenly dried by the morning sun causes it to rise, and thus, by incessant changes of level, its progress is forcibly terminated. But the protessor, who has already made an air voyage of over a nundred miles, believes that he will yet be able to sail for a whole month. He purposes to send a pioneer balicon across the Atlantic, carrying ballast suspended from ropes of different lengths, so that when the longest touches the water the ballast will be lifted and the balloon will rise again; and this process will be repeated till it is landed sately on European shores. To effect this revolution he wishes to make experiments at the actitude of a thousand feet, and therefore the present balloon has been constructed at Manhattan Beach, the capital being furnished by a number of gontiemen united under the style of the American Aeronautic Society. speaks seldom, thinks much, acts quickly, and re-

has been constructed at Manhattan Beach, the capital being furnished by a number of gentiemen united under the style of the American Aeronautic Society.

How the Air ship Looks.

The balloon is to rise to-day. There was a great gas conveying artery of India rubber throbbing at its base last evening. The car with its network of ropes was waiting to be attached. The mercury in the dynamometer, which is to indicate the strain, was weary of long idleness. The workmen, in sailor costume of blue flannel, directed by Superintendent Vincent, were hauling at ropes and lastening stays. The vast balloon rose in the centre. The equatorial line was marked on it by a broad band of coloring in gay figures. Columbus was painted on the dome seated in his cabin, with chart in hand and cannon beside him. The rest was a rough medley of tints, black and yellow and green, coarsely laid on. Round the balloon was a netting of pink and white bands. Caivas bags of sand, stamped with the monogram of the American Aeronaut. Society, held it to the ground. Its stays were securely fastened to iron winches. Its coating was of closely woven Irish linen, doubled and sewn with silk, and so firmly stayed that the stays form an even barred check. It stands in an enclosure of wood 250 feet in diameter, 30 feet in height, painted outside in subdued gray, with a border of bright color, and furnished inside with a gallery looking down on a wooden pavement, surrounding an inner circle of sand, a double tier of seats, and in their midst, tugging at the winches, the balloon, with its name, "Pioneer," blazoned upon it.

The gas is manufactured on the spot by a simple water process, which produces pure hydrogen at the rate of 60,000 cubic feet an hour. Beside the engine stands an immense windiass, furnished with double independent gearing, arbrakes and automatic clock, and round it is coiled a heavy cable one and one-half inches in diameter and 1,200 feet in length. The cable passes through a trough built in the sand in boat form to protect it from the ris

ROBBED IN THE STREET.

James Myers, foreman of Dawson's tannery, in Newark, N. J., went to the office of the firm in Ferry street last evening and drew several hundred dollars to pay the men in the tannery. He placed the money in a pocketbook, which he carried in his breast pocket, and proceeded down Ferry street, on his way to the tannery. When he reached the canal bridge, opposite Madison street, he was attacked by three ruffians, one of whom threw red pepper in his syes, which had the effect of disabling him for the moment, and in the meantime they secured over

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

RETROSPECT OF FATALITY AND DISASTED WROUGHT BY ELECTRICITY-INSTANCES OF DEATHS THAT HAVE OCCURRED UNDER THE SHELTER OF TREES-THE DANGEROUS SEASON OF THE YEAR DEFINED

A glance over the doings of lightning and thunderbolts will reveal several things, not the least impor-tant of which is that their deadliest touch is given between the latter part of May and the early part of September and that there are fewer places more sus-ceptible to their visits or more dangerous than the shelter of trees and door porches or pizzas. When persons out in a field are caught in a thunder storm their most natural movement is toward a tree for shelter. The few instances which follow are taken from last summer's records and the few weeks of the present season will explain clearly enough why they should not seek such sheiter. And the death of the little children of Mr. and Mrs. Wiswall, in Melrose, whose funeral will take place from their parents' residence to-day, only gives emphasis to the other cases. For instance, on June 27 of last year Isadore Langden, of Montreal, Canada, while standing on the balcony of his house talking with his wife, was instantly killed by lightning, while Mrs. Langden escaped uninjured. On the same day and during the same storm's little girl named Farrell, ten years of age, was killed in a field, near Martintown, Ont. She had probably taken shelter under a tree.

KILLED AT A PICNIC.

On the last Fourth of July a German Lutheran church, of Pittsburg, Pa., went to Ross' Grove on a picnic, and white a party were scated pleasantly under a large oak the tree was shattered by lightning, fell, and killed ten of the company at once and injured fifteen, five of whom subsequently died. During the same storm hallstones as large as chestnuts fell, rain fell copiously, and a flouring mill and stables attached were burned in the city of Pitts-burg; the Vesta Oil Works, at Negley's Run, together with 80,000 barrels of oil, valued at \$100,000, were destroyed, and a stable at East Liberty, Pa., containing three horses, was consumed. Taking a sweep eastward the same storm swept over New London, Conn., and visited Thames Grove, seven miles

taining three horses, was consumed. Taking a sweep eastward the same storm swept over New London, Conn., and visited Thimes Grove, seven miles north of the city, where a temperance picnic party were enjoying themselves. At the approach of the storm, naturally enough, everybody ran to the shelter of a tree. It was fatal to Ars. Bridget Maxwell, for a fire ball fell from the clouds and struck the tree under which she took refuge, burned her body to a crisp and dug a hole six feet long and two or three feet deep and wide, into which her lifeless remains fell. The ball exploded in its own made ditch with a report like a park of artillery. Two other women named Harris and Rogers were struck by the same bolt and paralyzed in their lower limbs, while a lad named Kowe was obtiged to walk home barefoot and to patronize his shoemaker.

THE ELECTRIC FLUID IN CITHES.

But the summer storms do not confine themselves to the country. As this year so also last year residents of New York were visited by the lightning stroke and hurried suddenly into eternity. While Edward White and Bernard Gray were working on the tower of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, on the 10th of last July, the former was killed on a scaffold and fell sixty feet to the ground, receiving an abrasion on his forehead. Gray's clothing was scorched to a tinder, and the flesh on his breast, thighs and abdomen severely burned. Possibly the same storm took a southward and westward stride and tore down 130 feet of the uninished steeple of the Reformed Church at Hacerstown, Md.; tore up 500 feet of the track of the Cleveland and Wheeling Railroad, and killed John Hancock, a herder, and his borse, in a field a few miles from Camp Robinson, Neb. It must also have visited the North, probably before it came here, for it killed a boy named Wilkes in Fredericton, N. B., and destroyed an unfinished storm, and two here stally injured. A. d. on the day previous Mr. Heackiah Shailor, a member of the publishing house of Sheldon & Co., of this city, while on a vi

jured. Mr. H. Conor, a teacher, was tossed like a ball from one part of the tent to the opposite and slightly injured.

NORKMEN KILLED.

On the 16th of May, this year, John Durnell and Slias Moran, farm hands at work near Fredericksburg, Ind., took sheter from an impending storm under a tree, as usual. Moran was thrown into the Blue River near by and killed. Durnell was found sitting upright at the base of the tree dead also. Three other persons were killed by the same storm at Lannside, Ind.

On the 31st of May, this year, Mr. P. P. Perry, of Stephentown, N. Y., was killed by lightning and a \$2,000 barn belonging to Mr. A. J. Whitman destroyed. On Sunday, the 1st of June, William Putram, a canal driver, was killed at Mechanics-ville, N. Y., and a man named Collins was injured at Castleton, N. Y., the same atternoon. James Kelly and Barzillia Penton, painters, were working on the cottage of Rev. George Clark, of Tarrytown, at Asbury Park, N. J., on the 6th of last month, when a storm came on suddenly. They took shelter on the porch of the cottage, where hey were killed by the fiery find. Kelly's shoos and stockings were burned clean off his feet and the flesh of his right shoulder crisped. Carpenters who were at work inside were stunned and the cottage was damaged to the amount of \$500 to repair it.

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.

On the 11th of June last a storm passed over Ohio, Indiama and parts of Kentucky. Its force took a direction north and south. It struck several dwellings in Salem, Ind., and killed Daniel Mitchell, who had ran under a tree for shelter. And a couple of Sundays ago, June 15, at Preakness Village, N. J., while Albert Smith and his son were trying to spread a piece of tin over the root of an extension to his house to keep the rain out, they were struck by lightning. The father was instantly killed and the son sunned. When Mr. Smith was examined it was found that his clothing had not been injured in the least degree and that the only evidence of injury on his body was a blite sluphurous streak do

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Re publican Central Committee of this city and county was held last evening in Republican Hall, Colonel Joel W. Mason presiding. There was a full attendance of members. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., from a sub-committee to whom was referred the subject of reorganizing the different Assembly districts agreeably to the new apportionment, submitted a report, which, after a long discussion and a few amendments was adopted. It is proposed to establish new republican associations in the several districts with headquarters at such places as may be deemed most eligible. An election is to be held for permanent officers of the associations under the supervision of acting officers. As the boundaries of the first district and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards are unchanged, the new arrangement does not apply to the associations in those districts. A sub-committee of seven was ordered to be appointed to carry out the details of the new programme and to consider the question of merging the Kingsbridge Association with the Twenty-fourth Ward Association. The Executive Committee recommended that an election for delegates to organize a new central committee be held at some time to be hereafter dotermined. reorganizing the different Assembly districts agree

LEFT AT LONG BRANCH.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The steamer Adelaide seems to be regularly advertised to make excursions to Long Branch. There are many citizens who have been waiting anxiously for nearly two weeks to hear from those who manage the boat. On Tuesday, 17th inst., the Adelaids was advertised to make two excursions—morning and afternoon—to Long Branch. She made the morning trip, landing at half-past twelve at the pier, and the captain assured those who landed that he would return at seven o'clock. After waiting patiently until long after that hour we were informed by two gentlemen who arrived by rail that the steamer would not return—thereby leaving more than one hundred passengers to get home as best they could. We did not receive one word of explanation, by telegraph or otherwise, and have not since. Among the passengers thus left were many women and enddren and thirteen who had not the means to pay for a railroad ticket and would have been left at the beach had not the passengers themselves helped them through. I hope you will publish the above that the public may be cautious about buying excursion tickets until they know they are dealing with responsable parties, and also that it may bring out some explanation of the conduct of those who run the steamer Adolaide.

PASSENGER. was advertised to make two excursions-morning